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DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. M. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., Editors.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

We publish to-day, the following article from the Standard, of yesterday. We do not undertake to advise anybody what they shall do, in the present condition of affairs; but, we concur in the sentiments expressed in Mr. Hilden's article, except in so far that we give no advice to the citizens. It would be a lamentable aggravation of the calamities of war, if any one were to begin a course of ravage upon person or property. Nothing less than malice could be so encouraged, or approved but to be condemned and rebuked.

We do not own the house in which we live, and its destruction would be no loss to us. If by leaving our family here it can be saved, we would save it, if there were no other risk in the way. We are the enemy of the Yankee nation, and government, and we expect to remain so while the Confederate flag waves over an inch of unsubjected soil. We have no favor to ask at their hands. We have a right to expect, for their own honor's sake, that they will practice upon us and ours no more than the rightful allowances of war. This we are willing they should bestow when they find us, for these we would bestow on them they may be assured. But we participate in the wish expressed by the Standard, that no occasion may give rise to acts of inhumanity, or to any proceeding at variance with civilized warfare. It has been a matter of deep sorrow with us that our people have not stood together and did the best they could to resist the invasion of our country. If they had resisted unanimously they would most assuredly have mitigated before now the calamities of war.

War in its best aspect is repulsive and terrible. It demoralizes, inflames, and destroys. It should be the policy of all who command armies, to destroy as little property as possible, and to restrain rather than inflame those bitter animosities which war naturally occasions. These on both sides may do most during this war to prevent burning, plundering, and unnecessary violence, and to confine the struggle to that channel which has the sanction of civilized nations, will look back upon their course in future years with most complacency and satisfaction.

We do not see that we can add anything to the suggestions made to our readers in our last. Our troops have contested the ground with their usual courage and endurance, but a considerable portion of the State has nevertheless been overrun by the enemy, and it may be that other portions may be overrun. We hope not, but we cannot tell what will happen. In view of this, we say to the people of all classes and parties, remain at your homes and be as calm as possible. Let us not add to the dangers of our situation and to our inevitable deprivations, by flight, or by panic and alarm. When brave people have done all in their power to defend their homes, there is no dishonor in awaiting calmly whatever result may be in store for them. We would counsel no base submission to the enemy. We make no appeal to the enemy, and even if we were disposed to do so, we would have no right to believe that our voice would be regarded by him sooner than the voice of others. But we feel deeply for the safety of every portion of our beloved State, and we confess our apprehensions are especially excited for our beautiful little City, in case the enemy should advance thence to the sea. We trust that it will be spared. We trust that no man's property will be burned, either as the result of a conflict near this place or by the order of the enemy. We trust that our Capital which is so dear to all our people, and on which they look with so much pride, will not be injured or defaced. So far as we are concerned, though there may be animosities against us, we have no wish to see the war diverted from its legitimate channel to the injury of any man's person or estate. After all, we are fellow-countrymen of the same blood and stock, and we are all responsible more or less for the action of North Carolina in this war, however we may have differed among ourselves on questions of party policy. But even if we could so far ignore our instincts and manhood as to wish to see any man personally injured or his property destroyed, we should be restrained by a tender consideration for the helpless and unoffending who would necessarily be involved in the calamity. Let us, then, as a community and as a people stand together, and do the best we can to mitigate the calamities of war. Let us do what we can to support and encourage our soldiers, to relieve the sick and wounded, and to protect the helpless; and then let us await the shock, if it should be in reserve for us, with that calmness and firmness which become a brave and great people.

Meanwhile Raleigh is not taken. The events of the past week have increased our confidence in General Johnston as a great commander. He is seconded at all points by able officers, and by as gallant an army as ever trod the earth. Let us be calm, hopeful and firm.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—We learn that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has arrived at home from Richmond. We regret to learn that his health is considerably impaired. We doubt very much if he is able to address the people anywhere, as the telegraph announced would. We trust, however, that the quiet of home may soon improve him.—Southern Confederacy.

A Great Pity.

We are sorry to see that Vice President Stephens is in such bad health, that he cannot address the people of Georgia. This is a great pity. Mr. Stephens has hurt the cause very much, by speaking in Georgia, and if he could only have been strong enough to say something more, since the peace negotiations failed, he might have done something to counteract the former mischief. But we are not disappointed. It was thought, when he left Richmond, that his health would become impaired.

There will be a meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society at the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The intelligence was brought to us by telegraph this morning that Congress had rejected the several propositions recommended by the President, in his message of the other day.—These propositions were:

To abolish class exemptions.
To pass a general militia law.
To suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

The President conceived these measures to be of such vast importance to the safety of the nation, that he made a special request to Congress to rescind its intention to adjourn, and sent in a special message, couched in the most positive and unreserved terms, setting forth the dangers which menace the country, and particularly the perils which immediately surround the capital. He said to Congress that now more than ever was Richmond in danger of capture. At the same time he disclosed the fact, that he had seized upon a suggestion from Gen. Ord, of the Federal army, that there was a possibility of adjustment by a military convention, to instruct Gen. Lee to propose a conference with Gen. Grant in order to open negotiations, which was refused. He thus demonstrates that the purpose of Lincoln's Government is to accept nothing short of absolute surrender, and to avoid this, and to put forth the resources of the nation he invoked the legislation of Congress, above set forth.

His recommendations have been rejected, and Congress, in full view of the situation, assumes the responsibility of tying up the hands of the Commander in Chief, and the military authorities, and the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Hunter, and the Senator from Texas, Mr. Wigfall, are prominent in the opposition which defeated the President's recommendations. This will appear the more significant, inasmuch as Mr. Wigfall was the prime mover in the senatorial scheme, by which President Davis was to be forced out of office, and by the avowed purpose of Mr. Stephens to resign, Mr. Hunter was to step into the vacated Presidency. It thus appears that there is a deliberate majority of the Senate, present, who determine to oppose the measures of the Government, deemed essential to save the cause. Already, after a session of many months, the two houses had failed to pass a currency bill, because there was not ability enough in the two bodies to frame a satisfactory measure, nor concert of action enough to unite upon the measure recommended by the Government. And now Congress, it seems, has determined to adjourn, on Saturday next.

How vital are the measures of relief, which the Government has presented, can readily be perceived.

The Legislatures of the several States, and especially Georgia and North Carolina, have so largely increased the number of State officers, who are exempt by judicial decision, from military service, that the army and the cause are wholly deprived of the services of enough able-bodied men to turn the scale of war, and Congress in aid, it would appear, of this popular seeking legislature, has added to this list of non-combatants, whole classes, which in some portions of the country, are not at all needed, in other portions only needed in a limited degree, and thus the field is deprived of many whose only service to the country can be rendered there. This being the case there is but the two modes of creating the general militia, and abolishing the class exemptions, by which the evil can be reached. If ever there were a time, when the militia could be needed, it is in such a time as this, when States are not only invaded but penetrated; not only penetrated, but traversed from border to border; and the people who would be disposed to hang upon his flanks and skirts and aid the army in harassing and hindering and crippling him, are obliged to remain inactive and idle, because they have neither arms, ammunition nor organization, for the Legislature has not only destroyed the Home Guard and State militia, but made them a by-word and reproach.

If the general Confederate militia were organized thoroughly, rendered into Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Companies, with well selected officers, chosen by the States, and placed under the control of the Confederate authorities, it would present an auxiliary force of useful capacities, free from the inconveniences and disparaging influences, which depreciate the usefulness of Home Guard and State militia.

Not only would this force be a valuable adjunct to our regular armies but it would be a most effective police force, for the arrest of deserters, and absentees, and in this way it would be a protector to peaceable communities, against the outrages of marauders, who have abandoned their posts, and become outlaws against society.

And, if to this, was added the abolition of class exemptions, by which a system would be established, for ascertaining where the citizen can most usefully employ himself for the cause, then we might see, at once, the army refiled and made able to encounter the stupendous proportions of the enemy.

While the enemy is invading us at all points, and occupying positions in our very midst, of course it is all important for him to obtain information, and for this he employs spies to approach as near as possible to our authorities and discover the plans and purposes of our leaders, our lines of communication, and our points of resistance. Spies are also employed for other wicked purposes; to disaffect our soldiers, and our people—to promote desertion, and for the still more injurious purpose of destroying our property and lives.

It is well understood in Richmond, that persons have been engaged for the assassination of the President and Cabinet, and the military leaders, for the purpose of burning down the capital, and forcing the retreat of General Lee.

It is rarely that probable cause can be furnished for the arrest of such characters, and they are sure to be discharged on examination, because our sources of information must be preserved secret.

The object, in taking away the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, is to check such evil disposed persons, so as to prevent the commission of crimes. We venture the assertion, that, ours is the first instance, where an invaded people have been obliged to maintain their defense, under such disadvantage.

In England, the writ is always suspended when there is damage to the State. Lincoln's Congress at once availed itself of the benefit which the strengthening influence of such suspension affords, and it is only we, the struggling people of this Confederacy—beset, threatened, invaded, ravaged and well nigh doomed, who are deprived of defensive armor, and forced to fight naked against mailed foes.

Since Congress has wilfully refused to meet recommendations made, undoubtedly upon consultation between the Commander in Chief and the military leaders. What then? The President should re-assemble the two Houses in extra session, and appeal to absent members to return, to their posts, and not be content until he had abdicated himself of all responsibility, by securing the action of a full session of both branches, and if they refuse, let him appeal to the people and army, whether they mean that Congress shall stand between them and independence. It is high time for Generals Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and other leaders to contemplate the national situation, not only along the lines, but in the rear, and their voices will be heard if they second the civil authorities in the plan of safety.

Vandalism.

We understand that the villains who make a part of Sherman's army have maltreated peaceable citizens, in the most cruel and brutal manner, since their advent into this State.—Bishop Atkinson, of the Episcopal Church, has been one of the victims. Him they seized, threatened, putting a musket or pistol to his head and plundered.

An excellent lady, the wife of a physician living in Cumberland county, and the daughter of one of the best families in Fayetteville, had her rings torn from her finger, and under the threat of instant death, a musket being levelled at her head, she was forced to point out where the valuables of the family had been concealed.

Now these are acts, which Gen. Hampton punishes with death, and it is for killing such as these that Sherman threatens to retaliate on Confederate prisoners.

Our people will be the worst cravens alive, if they fold their arms, and await such treatment as this, and that when by putting forth our strength we could readily avoid it.

Volunteers can be obtained enough in ten days, from the central counties of North Carolina, to enable Gen. Johnston to crush Sherman and Schofield united, if they will only come in a determined spirit, and if home, life, country and honor are worth fighting for, they will come.

Wake county supply a Regiment, Franklin, Warren, Edmonds, Nash, Halifax, Granville. Is there no spirit left that we will permit the scurvy Yankees to run over us rough shod?

Past Day Offerings.

MADISON, N. C., March 11.
MR. EDITOR:—When a noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing deed is performed, the world should know it, so that others may be stimulated and encouraged to perform a similar act, especially in such times as these. It gives me pleasure to state, that the people of Madison, and its vicinity, have responded cheerfully to the urgent appeal of our Commander-in-Chief.

Yesterday was begun and ended as it should have been. A united prayer meeting was held at sunrise in the Baptist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Griffin, and we hope and believe that the prayers there offered were heard in Heaven, and that the God of victory will ere long grant our petitions.

The early part of the day was cloudy and unfavorable, but when the hour of church service arrived, a glorious sunshine and cloudless sky gladdened the hearts of a large number of worshippers, assembled at the Baptist Church, Mr. Griffin delivered one of the ablest, most eloquent and soul-stirring discourses it has ever been our good fortune to hear. After the sermon Mr. G. made a most pathetic appeal to the congregation, to come forward and make liberal contributions, of provisions, clothing and money for the benefit of the brave men who are standing up between us and our foe. The hearts of the people were opened, and a most liberal contribution was made. We trust that when this is known the holy pleasure of patriotism will be kindled afresh in the hearts of many of our soldiers; that they will see, that the people at home are not regardless of their comfort, but are willing to sacrifice all they have upon the altar of liberty and independence.

Let the following speak for itself:—1,236 lbs bacon—12 barrels corn—nearly 8 barrels flour—clothing of different kinds to the value of \$400—and \$1000 in money, making the sum total in value to about \$16,000—or an average of \$106 to each person present.

If every community has done as well as this, we do not apprehend that our noble army will be compelled to fall back; but that it will stand as a mighty barrier over which vanguard hordes can never, never come.

Gen. Robt. Toombs of Georgia, we see has been making speeches in that State in favor of prosecuting the war. It is rather late, we fear, for Toombs to do much good, inasmuch as he has done a great deal, by his factious course, demoralize the people of Georgia. He was among the first to advocate the war, and he was among the first to fall out with and abuse the Confederate Government. He has done much to alienate the people from the cause, and now he professes to be very patriotic! It is just such humbugs that have brought the country to the verge of ruin.—Charlotte Democrat.

The Charlotte Democrat has suspended publication for the present.—Raleigh Confederacy.

Our contemporary is mistaken. The Democrat has not suspended. We failed to publish a paper week before last simply because the printers were summoned to do duty with the Home Guard.

A New Order of Things.

The President has put himself in rapport with the country. All that the people could reasonably ask, he has conceded. We believe that the people will respond to this noble magnanimity by a grand and universal rally around the banner of the Confederacy, and such a rally will send the minions of the North howling back to their dens. Already we begin to see signs of returning enthusiasm, and our flag.

Streams like a thunder-bolt against the wind.

Gen. Lee is now the sole military director of the Confederate forces. Gen. Johnston is in the field once more. Let the skulkers, absentees and deserters redeem their last honor by a return to their standards. The chance is offered to wipe out the stain upon their names, and living or dying, to be recorded with their country's best and bravest. Soldier of the South! in this hour of that country's peril; when the vile scum of Europe and the North pillage and devastate the land; hide not away, like a robber, in the recesses of the mountain or the devious by-paths of the thicket and the swamp, but come forth from your den of degradation and be the champion of freedom and the comrade of true men.

General Lee's amnesty proclamation holds good for all; not simply for the army of Northern Virginia, but all armies, regiments, squads, whatever organization is bound together by the military law of the Confederate States.

Let those who have abandoned the Virginia army return to their companions now facing fearful odds on the plains of Petersburg.

You of the devoted army of Tennessee, go back to the chieftain who loves you, and will lead you to a field of glory. "Old Joe" is on the war-path, and calls for his braves. The amnesty applies equally to you, and your old commander listens to hear your shout of battle re-echoed through the Carolinas.

You of the cavalry, who have cast slurs upon the commands you hail from by robbery and pillage, abandon the vile manner of life you have adopted, and fight your tarred names by prowess where the clarion blows and sabre clang.

The dawn is near at hand, if we but lift the curtain. Let the manhood of the Confederacy gather once more for the final onset which will pierce the gloom and lead them into the awakening of a glorious day.

Do we hear your shouts? Is that your war-cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming? Three hundred thousand Confederate men! The South will march to victory with the tramp of a giant!—Constitutionalist.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Granville.

A portion of the citizens of Granville county met at the Court House, in the town of Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th inst., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for a liberal response to the appeal of Gov. Vance, in behalf of the army; when John C. Taylor, Esq., was called to the Chair and R. G. O'Gregory requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in assuming the Chair, patriotically reviewed the infamous proposition made by the President of the United States to our Commissioners; the present situation, and urged the necessity of sustaining our arms in the field, in a few forcible and cogent remarks. It was determined to appoint a committee of three in each Captain's district in the county, to solicit contributions, by donation, loan or purchase, to collect the supplies at the Tithing Depots, and other convenient places, and have them forwarded to the army through our indefatigable Commissary agent, who promised to render every facility in his power in furtherance of so noble and patriotic an enterprise: Whereupon the meeting adjourned, sine die.

ROGER O'GREGORY, Sec.
Oxford, March 8th, 1865.

For the Confederate.

We the undersigned, citizens of Wake county, N. C., neighbors of Verbitz Castleberry, testify that we have known W. Castleberry for some time; that we have never doubted his loyalty to the cause of the Confederate Government, nor have we any reason now to change the opinion we have heretofore entertained of him.

We further testify, that we have never before heard of his loyalty to the Confederate Government questioned in the slightest degree.

R. H. JONES,
A. K. CLEMENTS,
HINTON HUDSON,
JARRAT BROADWELL,
W. M. YATES,
G. A. UPHURCH,
A. C. COUNCIL.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 12,
Greensboro, N. C. March 15.
MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Please allow me, through your columns, to return my sincere thanks in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers at this hospital, for seventeen feather pillows, received from the ladies of High Point, N. C., through Miss E. Sane.

I am very respectfully,
Your old serv't,
W. H. MOORE,
Surgeon in Charge.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

The following letter speaks for itself. The subject of feeding the army, of strengthening the heads of the government, of building up and bringing forth our great resources has, we hope, begun to stir the heart of the people. One among one thousand of noble women has already responded to the call made upon popular sympathy, and her name is ready to be laid upon her country's altar. Will you do likewise? As she pertinently remarks, there are thousands in the Old North State who have the means and we believe they only lack the opportunity to pour them forth. Let us have from them, other responses to our appeal, and may the good work go on. Carolina must, nay, shall not be behind her neighbors.

LINCOLN, March 9, 1865.
EDITOR BULLETIN:—The appeal published in yesterday's paper, is surely enough to stir every heart in its greatest depth—and make every individual desire the privilege of contributing to the support of our noble army and our sacred cause.

It is the same with that of thousands of women in the Confederacy. I have no "corn, wine or oil," I have not one cent of coin—but, I have a few personal trinkets, a handful or two of broken silver. I believe, that almost every housekeeper (except those who have been plundered by our brutal enemies), has as much as I have, some a thousand times more. Gold and silver will purchase food. Cannot these things if largely contributed be made available in the present emergency, or become the nucleus of a fund for the future to buy provisions for our army? Please say something in your paper on the subject—tell us how to convert this gold which in its present form is useless, into food and raiment for our soldiers.

My contribution is ready, and I think it would amply support one soldier for six months.

A SOUTHERN MATRON.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Last week and the week before several squads of Yankees were brought to this place as prisoners, captured from Sherman's army in Lancaster District, S. C., and Anson county, N. C. In one batch were 162 and in another 66—in all about 500. We are informed that some of these prisoners, when told that they would be immediately exchanged, remarked that "if that was known in their army, Sherman would not have enough men to take him to Wilmington"—meaning that the Yankees would surrender in order to be exchanged and get a furlough to go home.

One of the prisoners told a gentleman that if he wanted to keep anything hid from Yankee soldiers to cover let a negro know where it was—that they got all the information they wanted from negroes. But we are told by persons living in Sherman's line of march, that the Yankees frequently got their information only by punishing and compelling the negroes to communicate the knowledge desired. A negro who was in the hands of the enemy for several days escaped and reached this place last week. He says he would advise all negroes to keep away from the Yankees. The report that the village of Wadesboro was burnt was untrue.—Charlotte Democrat.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 4th, of March, at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, SALLY CAMILLA, daughter of Dr. V. J. and Tempe B. Epps, aged sixteen years, two months and four days.

Among the many fair and lovely daughters of the South who have sought at St. Mary's School the training of their minds and hearts, not one has appeared, whose intellectual and moral endowments offered a fairer promise than those of the young girl whose death is above recorded. Of an honored ancestry, she combined in her own person the gifts and excellencies of those from whom she was descended. Her paternal grandfather was one of Virginia's most distinguished statesmen at the time when there was a "great land" in the land; he was the only successful competitor John Randolph ever had for a seat in Congress; and he died the Governor elect of his State, at the early age of 50 years.

Her mother's father was the venerable Andrew Joyner, of N. C. a man whose benevolence and honesty in private life and whose integrity and wisdom in public, have given him a name which is esteemed and honored wherever it is known.

Born in affluence, with every advantage of social position, she had been the object from her earliest childhood, not only of the fondest affection but of the most assiduous care and culture. Partly in consequence of the delicacy of her constitution, and partly because of the reluctance of her parents to be separated from a child so dear, her education had been principally conducted at her own home; and richly did her proficiency in her studies and accomplishments repay the care that had been bestowed upon her. But her father, for important reasons, desired a wider field for the prosecution of her studies, and it was at her own earnest request, that she was brought to the institution, at which her brief day of life was to close.

Here, though able but a few days to appear among her sisters, her interesting appearance and manners immediately won all hearts, and her zeal and success in her studies were all that her teachers could desire.

She had now attained the object of her wishes; she had herself surrounded with the opportunities of gratifying her desire for knowledge; she had been in the school, the contrast between her school life and that of her luxurious home; and she devoted herself with all the energy of a youthful, pure, and ardent spirit to the accomplishment of her duty. Her progress was rapid, and she was soon a student in the highest class of the school. But God who is rich in mercy, and infinite in wisdom, intended for his beloved child, better things than she had anticipated.

Her illness began with violent pain, which continued, with short intervals, during ten days, often torturing her delicate frame, and wringing from her an expression of her anguish, but never a word of murmuring complaint.

At the commencement of her attack a devoted Aunt took her place at her bedside. Soon her Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, and Uncle were summoned, and came. But not all their love and care, nor the most assiduous devotion of their skillful physicians, nor the constant kind offices of other friends could remove the hand that had been laid upon her. Death claimed her for his own, and to the eyes of some, it would seem that a more cruel blight even he could hardly cause.

But to the eye of faith, how different the view! At the early age of eleven she received her baptism in the river of tribulation, and from that time she became a true and faithful communicant of the Church. In all her walk and conversation her religious character shone divinely. But her greatest grief, her greatest sorrow, was to be so soon separated from her dear friends, and to be so soon separated from her dear friends, and to be so soon separated from her dear friends.

In her patience in suffering; in her gentle submission to the most painful treatment; in her grateful appreciation of the slightest attention; and above all, in her calm trust in her Heavenly Father and her merciful Redeemer, in her humble, devout, and almost to the very last, audible participation in religious exercises; and in her ready and happy quotations from the scriptures, of passages brought with the only comfort which the soul can know in its hour of trial, showing that she searched them out as she had imbibed their spirit, and had embraced as her own the words of whom they testify, we have the grounds for our assurance that, though called away so young, she had attained the "wisdom which is the grey hair to man," and had become a true and faithful communicant of the Church.

May the "sweet remembrance" of her lovely life comfort those whom her death has so sorely bereaved, and prove an incentive to them to walk in the steps which have led her, as we fondly trust, to the regions of perpetual peace and rest.

Whig, Examiner and Southern Churchman, copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

Saturday, March 18th 1865.
Will be sold, at Towles' Auction and Commission Store,
1 Fine, double case Gold Watch,
1 Elegant, fine broad cloth coat,
1 Elegant, fine broad cloth coat,
1 Clock, several Watches, a lot of furniture, and Household articles, Dried apples, Lard, Wire Sifters and many other articles.
mar 18-65 JAMES M. TOWLES.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A Confederate 4 per cent. Certificate for \$8000, No. 2729. A reliable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
mar 18-65 J. F. SCOTT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. All militia officers and officers of the Guard for Home Defence of whatever grade, except the Officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, residing in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, and in all the Counties, east of said Counties will repair to this city without delay and report to this Office prepared for sixty days service in the field.

This order includes all Officers who claim exemption under the act of the Legislature ratified Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the II Paragraph, General Orders No. 2, present series.

By order of Gov. VANCE.
mar 18-65 R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
All papers in the State publish once and send bills to the Adjutant General's Office.

LAMPBLACK WANTED.

Twenty-five or thirty lbs. Lampblack wanted immediately, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. TUNNARD, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MACON, March 4.—The House adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the conscription law and accept men from the States under officers of their own choice—yeas 61, nays 46.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 4.—Mobile is strongly menaced. General Maury has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for it and urge on combatants to leave.

Our exchange commissioners, yesterday evening, received information of the arrival in the bay, of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They are expected to-day. Major Carroll will effect such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this department.

MOBILE, March 5.—One hundred and seventy six naval and army exchanged prisoners arrived in this city at ten o'clock last night.

MOBILE, March 9.—Transport—containing 2600 troops, entered Mobile Bay, yesterday, through Grant's pass.

MOBILE, March 11.—Fourteen more vessels were added to the fleet to-day, making 21 in right of the city. Great activity prevails with the enemy in the lower bay. The signs indicate an early attack. The enemy fired a few shots at both shores.

MOBILE, March 12.—A large portion of the fleet has disappeared.—The enemy are reported advancing in force from Pensacola.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 16.—The House adopted a resolution for the adjournment of Congress, on Saturday at one o'clock.

Pugh, from the military committee, submitted a report in relation to that part of the President's message referred to that committee. The report says the recommendation of the President, to abolish all class exemptions, and confer upon him alone unlimited power of details, presents the question whether the representatives or executive shall constitute the army in the field, and what persons shall remain at home, in pursuit indispensable to the vital interests of the country.

Experiment has demonstrated that the power of detail, as heretofore exercised, has offered more unnecessary immunity from the military service than all the guarded legislation on the subject of exemptions.

The subject of a general militia bill was considered, by the committee, at an early period of the session, and, after mature deliberation, it was decided unnecessary and inexpedient.

In the Senate to-day, the House bill suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, was rejected: Yeas—Barnett, Henry Johnson, of Missouri, Maxwell, Tynes, Kentucky, Vest—4.

Nays—Barnett, Brown, Graham, Hunter, Oldham, Orr, Sommes, Waterson, Wigfall—8.

A bill to provide for organizing, and arming the militia of the Confederate States, was debated at some length and rejected by a tie vote. A bill to amend the law regulating impressments was considered and passed. It provides that in all cases when property is impressed, for the use of the army, it shall not be necessary to pay the price at the time of impressment.

The House resolution to adjourn on Saturday, was rejected, yeas 5, nays 10. A motion to reconsider was rejected. Resolved into secret session. When the doors were opened, Mr. Orr, submitted a resolution for the adjournment on Saturday, adopted, yeas 8, nays 7. Recess until 8 o'clock.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 16.—The Virginia Legislature adopted a resolution for a recess from the 18th, to the 28th inst.

From the North.

PANOLA, Miss., March 11.—A New York telegram says the French papers confirm the report of the steam ram Olinda, recently off the coast of France, as a Confederate cruiser. A large number of cases and barrels have been transferred to her from an English steamer.

Cairo dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: the steamers, Mercury, Gooseback and Dove, were attacked by guerrillas on the 13th near Helena, the latter was captured with one Surgeon on board, Col. Dean commanding Regiment was killed.

The New Orleans Bee, denies the report that Gen. Canby, had given notice of his intention to retaliate on Mexican officers, for the Texas refugees, returned to the Confederate authorities.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia press 23rd, reports that Lee, had attacked Grant and defeated him.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral of Mrs. ELIZABETH E. O'ROCK, will take place to-day at 11 o'clock from the residence of her husband. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.
Saturday March 18th.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFF